

YOUNG WOMAN HAS DUAL PERSONALITY

Mrs. Susan Edwards McGee is Nurse, Authoress and Semi-Barbarian.

IS PUZZLE TO PHYSICIANS

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 2.—In Mrs. Susan Edwards McGee, a young woman who is a nurse, maid, authoress, mathematician and scholar, now at the City Hospital suffering from hysteria following her arrest on the charge of stealing jewelry from her home in the West End, the physicians have one of the most interesting cases in their experience.

Mrs. McGee says she is a second Jekyll and Hyde. The physicians were puzzled for a time, but the impression that she was insane, but they have changed their opinions and now believe that the case is one of the most remarkable they have ever seen.

Mrs. McGee is twenty-seven years old, but appears to be no more than twenty. She was married when but sixteen and divorced three years ago, since which time she has been traveling about the country, working as a maid and at other times as a nurse. She has written for several magazines under the nom de plume of Alexander Watson, but says that the income derived from her writings did not warrant her devoting her entire time to it, so she took up housework.

She becomes a dual personality, by saying she has a dual personality. She is docile and talks intelligently on all subjects, and again she becomes almost savage. She can quote many passages from the greatest scientific, romantic, religious and philosophic works.

Mrs. McGee explains these moods by saying she has a dual personality. She says: "Since I was a child I have dreamed and thought of prehistoric times and things. As a child I used to go into the woods and find a cave, where I would sit and save men with stone hatchets dragging in great herds which they would proceed to devour."

"At night as I lay on my bed I would see those men and women, and I felt that I was one of them, and time after time I have lain down with them to their gory feasts on some great bear or mammoth. I believe that I am not only but two. One of me is the girl who likes to write stories, figure out mathematical problems and discuss religion with ministers and such things, and the other is the girl of the prehistoric age, who sits in a cave and gives utterance to half-formed words."

She would sound like monkey gibberish in this unlighted and advanced age."

CHIEF GETS LETTER

No Doubt That Richmond Detectives Will Bring Miller Safely Back to Virginia.

Chief of Police Werner yesterday received a letter from Detective Sergeant Wren Bailey, who was sent some time ago to London to bring back Charles Miller, the alleged baggage thief. The letter, which was dated London, November 23d, stated that they were leaving England on their journey home. They are, therefore, long well on their way.

The officers are asking on the Lusitania, the fastest boat of the Atlantic Ocean, they will have the Havford for Philadelphia on November 24th but for the fact that Miller's time in English custody was out until November 27th.

Several persons have expressed a fear that Miller will be able to escape from the detectives by means of some legal technicality. The authorities here, however, have no such fear. The extradition papers would be ready to go to the United States, and command that Miller be brought back to Virginia. No officer of the law can gainsay this order.

SERVICES AT IMMANUEL

Large Congregations Attending and Many Conversions Last Night.

Last night's meeting, beginning the second week of the revival at Immanuel Baptist Church, was the best yet held. There was a large congregation and deep interest was manifested.

Rev. Mr. Elsom preached a very earnest sermon addressed especially to the unconverted, and there were ten conversions with a number.

GOOD BLOOD NATURE'S PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE

The preservation of health and prevention against disease is almost entirely dependent upon pure, healthy blood; every organ, tissue, nerve and cell of the body draws on this vital fluid for nourishment and strength. Poisons, humors and germs from various sources often get into the blood, and then this great life-stream becomes a source of infection and disease, instead of a nourishing, health-sustaining fluid. Heredity is likewise an important factor, regulating the quality of the blood. Some persons are born with tainted blood from diseased ancestry, and Scrofula in one of its numerous forms is sure to crop out some time in life. Not only poisons in the blood are responsible for disease, but when the circulation is run down and becomes poor and weak in quality, then we see the effect in a general bad condition of health, such as weakness, sallow complexions, boils, and various skin eruptions. All blood troubles require a tonic and blood purifier, and none other equals S. S. S. It goes down to the very foundation of the trouble, and removes every particle of the poison or impurity from the blood. And not only does S. S. S. antidote the poisons, humors and germs, but it possesses health-giving, tonic properties, which build up and strengthen weak, impoverished blood, and fortifies the system against disease. S. S. S. permanently cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula, Eczema, Tetter, and all other skin diseases and disorders. Book on the blood and any medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



Southern Bargain House

OUR LINES ARE STILL COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

1004-6-8 East Cary Street.

VIRGINIANS FARE BADLY IN LOTTERY

Members of Congress from This State Generally Draw Poor Seats.

SOME TARDY TAKING OATH

Times-Dispatch Bureau, Manassas Building, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.

Virginians in the House do not fare well in the annual seat-lottery. Representative Saunders got an end seat in the section near the center aisle. He was among the first Democrats chosen. Representative Hay came next, and so got an end seat in the same section.

The other members of the delegation came in well towards the end, and got poorer seats as a result. Representatives Jones, Maynard and Flood got seats in the same row. Representative Shirley, of Kentucky, got between Messrs. Maynard and Flood, else the three would have been together.

Representative Glass got a back seat near the center aisle, and Captain Lamb got near the Cherokee strip. Representative Lassiter and Carlin also got back seats.

Virginians Were Slow

Representative Lassiter was reading The Times-Dispatch when the Virginia delegation was called up to take the oath, and did not hear. The Arizona, Alaska and Porto Rico delegates had sworn in, and the House was proceeding to elect other officers when Mr. Lassiter realized he had been overlooked, and hurried to the Speaker's desk and made his plea to be sworn.

So he was "cussed" alone. Representative Glass and Lamb were in the cloakroom when the rest of the Virginians were sworn, and they got down in time to take only half the oath.

There were only two members of the House who seemed to have conscientious scruples against the oath in the swearing-in exercises. They were Representative Cocks, the Quaker friend of President Roosevelt, and the member from Mr. Roosevelt's home district, and Representative Taylor, of Pennsylvania. They affirmed their allegiance, which required a separate ceremony.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS FORMALLY OPENED

(Continued From First Page.)

oath, including Mr. Carlin, elected to the seat from the eighth district, made vacant by the death of Hon. John P. Rix, again mother, now in her eightieth year. She doubted whether she would be able to see her son take his seat, but she sent him a message last night to send for her if the day was fair, and one and Mrs. Carlin drove to the Capitol early and had seats in the member's gallery, from which the venerable parent waved her hand to her son every time she recognized him on the floor.

The proceedings in the Senate were conducted with that strict regard to usage which make it possible to foresee every incident of a first day's session, and render it impossible for the unexpected to happen. The new Senators were required to take the oath of office, and those elected since the adjournment of the last Congress had to come up to the desk also and subscribe to the oath.

Tennesseeans Harmonized

There is a little story back of the swearing-in of Senator Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee. Senator Taylor and Senator Frazier had not been friends for a long while. Senator Taylor had not proposed to ask Mr. Frazier to escort him to the Vice-president's desk to take the oath, nor had Senator Frazier proposed to render this service. But a few days ago a Tennesseean in Washington approached Senator Frazier and asked him whether it would be agreeable to him to perform this service. Senator Frazier met the petitioner fully half way, and then, when Senator Taylor arrived Friday, the Tennesseean, accompanied by Senator Culberson, who will be the Democratic leader in the Senate, went to see him, and were gratified to hear him say he would be glad to bury the hatchet and take his colleague's arm in the Senate to-day.

And so it was, the two Senators from the Volunteer State came up to the desk together, apparently the most cordial of friends. Whether this pact was for to-day only remains to be seen.

Both Senator Daniel and Senator Martin were in their seats to-day, and both were kept busy answering calls from constituents, as well as shaking hands with their colleagues.

Neither Representative Hay nor Representative Jones believes he will secure the adoption of the resolution which will present at the Democratic caucus to be held Wednesday night. Mr. Jones's resolution provides that the Speaker of the House, and not the Democratic floor leader, shall make appointments of minority members of the standing committees, and Mr. Hay's resolution provides that no business shall be done by unanimous consent until the Republicans consent to allow the Ways and Means Committee to report, and the House to consider a bill for the reduction of tariff schedules.

Bryan is indignant. Democratic members of the House are indignant over a report sent out to the effect that the banquet tendered Mr. Bryan here last week was got up chiefly by saloon money. It is reported that the identity of the correspondent, as the story did not go to the papers from their accredited correspondents. Mr. Bryan, who seldom shows any temper when discussing false rumors, indignantly, should considerable indignation, but would not allow himself to be quoted.

The chairman of the executive committee in charge of the arrangements for the dinner said to-day that one of the subjects for discussion was the extent of the saloon's connection with the affair. On the other hand, six ministers, five bank presidents and several other bankers generally represented the banquet, at which nearly \$20,000 was raised.

The indications on the very first day of the session are that the Congress will be compelled to take up temperance legislation. A number of bills, including several prohibiting the sending of whiskey into prohibition districts, and one forbidding the granting of Federal license to sell whiskey in districts, where local laws forbid its sale.

Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, introduced a significant bill, which proposes to forbid inferior courts of the United States entering orders setting aside State laws, as was done more than once in the past year in States where local laws were passed.

Representative Lamb introduced a large number of private bills, the majority of them for the payment of war claims.

An Ovation for Uncle Joe. The striking scenes of the day were in the House of Representatives, where in the formal selection of Joseph G. Cannon as Speaker of that body and the designation by the Democrats of Mr. John Sharp Williams as their leader, were occasions for ovations for those gentlemen. The vast hall of the House of Representatives rang with the cheering of Republicans and Democrats for their leader, and the Speaker received a warm reception from members of the minority as he did from his own party.

In accepting the speakership, Mr. Cannon said in part: "I have the honor to-day organizing the Sixtieth Congress, marking the one hundred and eighteenth milestone in the history of the government by the people under the Constitution. Our predecessors in the years that are passed have left to us an example of wisdom, moderation and courage that has never failed to preserve the ideals and the interests of republican government in any crisis, whether of peace or war, adversity or prosperity."

This house is the only institution under the Constitution where the will of the people may be expressed with a fairness approximating scientific accuracy. Other departments of the government have lofty and important functions, but to this house alone belongs the duty of interpreting the will of the people. This duty we must perform ourselves. The principles of republicanism may help us to find our way, but beyond that we must depend on our own wisdom, our own constancy, our own industry and our own fidelity to duty."

When the adoption of rules for the government of the House during the Sixtieth Congress came up, the rules of the last Congress were opposed by John Sharp Williams, and he was joined in that opposition by Democrats and by a single Republican, Mr. Cooper.

The old rules were declared to be too autocratic, placing too much power in the hands of the Speaker, but after a somewhat acrimonious discussion, the Committee were appointed by both houses to inform the President that Congress had met and was ready to receive any message he might wish to communicate. New Senators and Representatives were sworn in, and the House adjourned on account of respect to the memory of members who have died during the recess of Congress.

The Senate convened promptly at 12 o'clock noon. After Vice-President Fairbanks had sounded the gavel the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate.

Senator La Follette was the first Senator to be recognized, and presented the credentials of Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin. The Vice-President ordered that the roll of the Senators-elect be called alphabetically, and they were sworn in by fairs, being escorted to the desk by their colleagues.

All of the Senators-elect were present in the chamber except Senator J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, who is detained at his home by illness. Under the form observed by the Senate, neither Senator Bankhead nor Senator Johnston could be opened in until the deaths of Senators Morgan and Pettus have been announced, and as the Senate adjourned in their honor neither of their successors will be admitted until to-morrow.

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Your doctor will tell you why Ayer's Hair Vigor so promptly checks falling hair. Ask him all about it.

Good books are all right, but do not let them cheat you out of your good looks.

Drops your books, take up your mirror. Is your hair exactly to your liking? Remember, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-medicine, promptly stops falling hair, destroys dandruff. Does not color the hair.

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call showed the following results for Speaker: Joseph G. Cannon, 207; John Sharp Williams, 151.

A committee was appointed to bring the Speaker into the House. Amid thunderous applause Speaker Cannon was escorted to his chair. In a brief speech, representative of Williams said the speakership was the second highest office in the United States. He had the honor, he said, for the third time, "of not introducing, but of presenting, to the Congress of the United States the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, as its Speaker."

When the applause had subsided Speaker Cannon delivered his acceptance speech. The oath was then administered by Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania. "The father of the House," as he is called, administered the oath to the members, who lined up in front of his desk in groups of twenty-five.

The taking of the oath proceeded without any special occurrence until Oklahoma was called. A Democrat could not restrain themselves, and loudly applauded the representatives from the new State, who bowed their acknowledgment.

The usual resolutions appointing committees were passed, and the Speaker named Messrs. Payne, of New York; Tawney, of Minnesota, and Williams, of Mississippi, as the committee to notify the President.

Session's First Debate. The first fight of the session was inaugurated by Representative Williams, who protested against the adoption of a resolution making the rules of the last House the governing laws of the present House. Mr. Williams declared that he thought there was entirely too much power concentrated in the hands of the Speaker.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, expressed his approval of what Mr. Williams had said. Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, in a loud tone of voice, demanded to know if a majority of the members of the House requested the Speaker to permit action upon a particular matter, whether he would or would not do it.

The Speaker replied that the will of the majority always had been law to the House.

The previous question was ordered, 193 to 153, whereupon Mr. Williams again forced the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution. By a vote of 197 to 160 the resolution was adopted, and the rules in the last Congress were adopted as the rules for the present Congress.

Until otherwise decided, the House agreed to meet each day at noon. The drawing of seats then began. The selection of seats being complete, Mr. DeArmond announced the deaths of Mr. Senators Morgan and Pettus, and resolutions of respect to their memory were adopted.

Mr. Jones, of Virginia, announced the death of Representative Sloop, and Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of Representative George W. Smith, of Illinois. A committee of fifteen appointed to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Smith includes Messrs. Maynard, of Virginia, and Broussard and Legare, of Louisiana.

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